



THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY.
November 17, 1950

PRICE: 50 PRUTA
VOL. XXVI. No. 7408



ISRAEL'S INTERURBAN TAXI SERVICE
"AVIV"
JERUSALEM
TEL AVIV • HAIFA
TIBERIAS • SAFAD
JAFFA • RAMAT GAN

Column One
by
David Courtney

NAHAS Pasha, aged and ailing, has surrendered his role of popular leadership in Egypt. It was always an ambiguous role. Today, even the pretence of regard for the Egyptian underdog has gone. Nahas has become the King's man; and instead of the social reforms once promised, the fellahin and workers of Egypt have been given the habitual spectacle of xenophobia, with the Suez canal zone and Sudan at the forefront of the stage to take their minds off their misery. Centurion tanks instead of bread is the basis of a policy decked out with exciting slogans; and all must pay for it except those who can afford to pay. On these lines Nahas hopes to run out his government's term and the term of his own life; and the King, whose natural intelligence has been worn down by greed and ill-counsel, to foster his overweening ambitions and codice his spendthrift tastes.

YESTERDAY's speech from the Egyptian throne was in the swashbuckling terms which have become traditional and which, once again, must serve as a substitute for effective internal reforms. It is probable that the implied threats were not meant to be taken as seriously abroad as at home. But London and Washington have lately shown impatience with the combination of world nationalism, regional irresponsibility and social negligence which have marked the policy of Nahas Pasha no less than it did that of his predecessors. The tone of the British and American press, reflecting the irritation of Foreign Office and State Department, has become sharp; and the warnings recently uttered by Sir Gladwyn Jebb, in the Security Council, on the subject of Egypt's Suez canal blockade, clearly represented not only the views of the British Government but also those of the United States and other nations. The West has learned bitterly the lesson of the Far East, where support of feudal rulers and corrupt administrations has not helped to create stability or prevent the growth of revolutionary movements sympathetic to Russia. It will hardly be silly enough to seek the same lesson all over again in the Middle East.

THE problem of Egypt is of direct and peculiar interest to Israel, whose southern frontier is its least secure. The second round about which so much is heard will come, if at all, in the first place from that quarter. The ambitions of the King, the selfishness and corruption of feudal rulers, the costliness of a big army and the misery of the general populace, together form a threat far more substantial than the uncertainties and intransigence of Israel's other neighbours. Any sign of British and American impatience with Egypt will therefore be welcomed here just as the signs of their appeasing generosity to that country have been cause for disgust and alarm. Some time ago a three-power declaration was issued which read like a determined effort to bring stability to the Middle East. Little has been heard of it since. The time would seem to have come for something more precise and effective.

Tel Aviv, November 17.

To the whole Yishuv From Dan to Elath

Representatives of municipalities, local councils, village committees and kibbutz associations will meet at the "NATION ON WATCH" exhibition at the Knesset Building, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, Nov. 19, 3-6 p.m. This notice will serve as an invitation card.

Settlements who have not yet received invitations by post are requested to regard this as an invitation and, on the arrival of their representatives in Tel Aviv, should contact the Secretariat at the exhibition building.

Army Poll Holds U.N. Forces 20 Up T.A. Results

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The final results in Tel Aviv Municipal elections are not expected before next Monday, according to the Returning Officer, Mr. Y. Gobernik. The delay has been caused by the Army voters. Soldier voters had not been instructed to write their addresses on the outer envelopes.

At the Tel Aviv voters' list had been arranged according to streets, not in alphabetical order, the only way to ascertain the address of the Army voter was to copy it from the registry according to the number of the voter's identity card which was marked on the envelope. This procedure will take a few days.

The final distribution of mandates will be known only after the soldiers' votes are added to the general votes. According to present data, the General Zionists will have 10 seats. Histadrut seven, Herut four, Mapam three, Mizrahi one, Agudat Israel one, Yeminite one, Progressives one, Landlords one, and Hapoel Hamizrahi one. The soldiers' votes may bring up by one the number of representatives.

Rokach Coalition

Major I. Rokach, who heads the General Zionist List, is believed to be able to form a firm 17-14 majority in coalition with Herut, Mizrahi, Landlords and the Yeminites. He is expected to ask for the Vice-Mayorality for Dr. M. Cohen, and Mr. D. Z. Pinhas, who heads the Mizrahi List, unless he prefers to retire from the Municipality and devote his activities to the Knesset. No official contact, however, had been made among the would-be coalition parties by this evening.

Mr. Rokach's supporters include Mr. Perlman, chairman of the Manufacturers Association; Dr. S. Schlosa, a prominent writer on economic subjects; and Mrs. P. Taber, a leading member of the Wizo, who is expected to be given the social service portfolio.

On the Opposition bench, Mr. L. Eskof, who heads the Histadrut, is the only one to sign, and there is no indication whether Mr. E. Part, who was Vice-Mayor in the outgoing Council, will be willing to act as leader of the Opposition. The new one, Aluf Itzhak Sadeh is expected to remain at the head of the Mapam faction but Dr. H. Hirsch (Progressive) is likely to resign in favour of Mr. Stern.

Another possible development is dependent on a possible country-wide party agreement between the leaders of the largest opposition party, in accordance with a rule which was prevalent in municipal councils in the past.

In that case, the leader of the Histadrut faction will be offered the Vice-Mayorality here, and a General Zionist will be Vice-Mayor in a coalition where the General Zionists are the largest opposition party.

The Mayor's room in Rehovot here is too small to accommodate both the Mayor and journalists. It has therefore been suggested that the Council meet in the former Knesset Building.

The first meeting of the new Council is expected to take place on November 26.

Other Towns

The following are the final results including the Army vote, showing the representation in seven Municipal Councils.

RAMAT GAN 10,191 votes

Histadrut 1,956 3 seats
General Zionists 1,947 2 seats
Mapam 1,538 2 seats
United Mizrahi 545 1 seat
Sephardic 532 1 seat
Sephardic Community 1,066 1 seat

BNEI BRAK 4,881 votes

United Religious Party 1,963 6 seats
Histadrut 1,772 5 seats

RISHON LE-ZION 5,824 votes

General Zionists 1,740 5 seats

HISTADRUT 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,739 4 seats

HERUT 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,687 4 seats

YEMINITE 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,624 1 seat

MAPAM 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,585 2 seats

PROGRESSIVES 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,582 1 seat

LANDLORDS 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,579 1 seat

AGUDAT ISRAEL 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,578 1 seat

SEPARDIC 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,577 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 4,881 votes

General Zionists 1,576 1 seat

SHAFAD 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,575 5 seats

MAZRAHI 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,574 4 seats

UNIFIED RELIGIOUS 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,573 1 seat

ARAB PROGRESSIVES 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,572 1 seat

COMMUNISTS 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,571 1 seat

GENERAL BUSINESS 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,570 1 seat

HERUT 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,569 1 seat

SEPARDIC 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,568 1 seat

SHAFAD 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,567 1 seat

SEPARDIC COMMUNITY 1,844 votes

General Zionists 1,566 1 seat

LYDDA 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,555 5 seats

HISTADRUT 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,554 4 seats

GENERAL ZIONISTS 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,553 4 seats

MAPAM 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,552 2 seats

PROGRESSIVES 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,551 1 seat

LANDLORDS 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,550 1 seat

AGUDAT ISRAEL 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,549 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,548 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,547 1 seat

PROGRESSIVES 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,546 1 seat

COMMUNISTS 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,545 1 seat

GENERAL BUSINESS 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,544 1 seat

HERUT 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,543 1 seat

SEPARDIC 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,542 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,541 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,540 1 seat

LYDDA 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,539 1 seat

GENERAL BUSINESS 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,538 1 seat

HERUT 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,537 1 seat

SEPARDIC 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,536 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,535 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,534 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,533 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,532 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,531 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,530 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,529 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,528 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,527 1 seat

YEMINITE QUARTER 5,781 votes

General Zionists 1,526 1 seat

SHAFAD 5,781 votes

General Zionists

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as the Palestine Post in 1920. Published daily except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd., registered at the G.P.O.

Editor and Managing Director: Gershon Agran (on leave)

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lewis

Editorial Office & Management: Binyamin Haavivim, Jerusalem

P.O.B. 84, Tel Aviv, 6500

Tel Aviv Bureau: 112A, Tel Aviv

Haifa: 1, Khayat St.

Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv, 6500

The Jerusalem Post is an independent newspaper. It is the paper's aim to stimulate public discussion and grant hospitality to divergent views. It is the responsibility of the views expressed by its columnists or in signed articles. It does accept responsibility for errors of omission or commission. All material is copyright. Readers are asked to be brief in correspondence intended for publication. Only a small proportion of the letters received can be published and preference is given to the shortest ones. Anonymous contributions cannot be considered. All letters are subject to condensation. No responsibility is assumed for unsolicited manuscripts.

Subscription: IL.5000 p.a. in Israel, \$15.00. Advertising Rates on request.

The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertions when space is not available.

Friday, November 11, 1960

Kishor 8, 5711. Safar 7, 1970

SO long as King Abdullah confines himself to truculence in the wisdom of unity or the merits of co-operation, as he did up to a point in a press interview this week

in Baghdad, no sinister deductions need to be drawn. But when he alludes to Jordan "defensiveness" he apparently wishes his bellicose words to be taken by the Arab League as tantamount to co-belligerency. Naming no target for the fiery sword, and non-committal in detail, Abdullah may nevertheless hope in this way to fob off the local critics who have raised their voices so loudly in his Meilis for the first time. But if he, or anyone else in the Arab States, is relying on anachronistic memories of days when a ruler at odds with his disaffected people could conveniently set up Jewry as a lightning-conductor, he will do well to undecieve himself. Such diversionary tactics will not succeed with the State of Israel as the passive rod.

The Egyptian Premier, for his part, has thrown restraint altogether to the winds of expediency — at least in his press statements if not in the "King's Speech." For him domestic problems are now secondary to the Palestine question and the only way of settling that is liberation of the entire Holy Land by a united Arab front. For good measure he adds to this armchair declaration of war an ultimatum to Britain to evacuate the Nile Valley. The bemused public is thus invited to transfer its gaze from everyday wretchedness to distant mirages.

His Syrian counterpart has returned from what is more than a courtesy visit to King Ibn Saud in Riad, and a round of similar calls upon League members is hinted. The coincidence of innuendo, bluster and intrigue tempts the thought that the League may be marshalling its knights for a second, ill-starred expedition. If so, the Security Council could not have timed more appositely its proposed requirement to Egypt and Jordan to compose their differences with Israel within the framework of the Armistice pacts. To Israel this comes to re-affirm a policy which it has championed from the start, and to fortify intentions from which it has never wavered. The Arab States will be foohardy if they do not now withdraw gracefully. Subsidy and shipment of tanks obviously do not absolve them from honouring their agreements, and there is no mistaking the cautionary implications of the dismissal by the United States, Britain and France of the myths which the Arab States concocted, as injured innocents, to brand Israel as the villain of the piece. Their recantation cannot now stop short of a free Suez Canal and the reintegration of the refugees into their own empty spaces.

CODE TO "AID SOCIALISM" Legal Clean-Up in Czechoslovakia

By William Ostie
A.P. Correspondent

PRAGUE.—

A SWIFT legal revolution is in its last stages in Communist-led Czechoslovakia. In five months, laws are being wiped out that have accumulated over a period of 400 years. They have come down from the times of the Hapsburg rulers of Austria and Hungary, whose territories included what in 1918 became Czechoslovakia. They are being replaced by new codes drawn up within the last two years to regulate a new social order and, in the official phrase, defend "the building of Socialism."

The last of these codes — embracing civil law and criminal court procedure — will go into effect next January 1 after getting approval first of the Government and then of the National Assembly. The others — taking in criminal law and criminal court procedure — became effective August 1.

"Lawyers' Plan"

All are the products of a so-called "lawyers' two-year plan" for all-around codification of statutes by legal experts. The National Assembly approved this plan in July, 1948, five months after the Communists won control of the government.

The plan went into operation the following September. Once the lawyers had done their work and the government had okayed it, the legislation was discussed in public meetings before going to the Assembly.

The civil code is still undergoing finishing touches. In Bohemia and Moravia, it supplements a codification made in 1811. In Slovakia, it takes the place of laws and customs dating back to the sixteenth century.

Influenced by Soviets

By official account, the code follows the experience of the Soviet Union and was drawn up with the help of Soviet advisers. Among its stated aims are to prevent the exploitation of man by man and "exterminate the last remnants of the capitalist producing sector," already a minor quantity in this country.

Owners of private property are safeguarded in their own

membership so long as the property is not used for exploitation. They may keep their houses and savings.

The State and the Public Cooperatives, which already hold most of the property, in Czechoslovakia, are listed as the only "Socialist owners." The State may give property to the cooperatives.

People are allowed to bequeath small articles to anybody they choose, but the inheritance of other property is limited to near relatives of the deceased.

Labour laws are not to be found in the code. "Only bourgeois jurisprudence includes these," explains the official news agency, "as it is considered manpower to be a kind of goods."

Economic Crimes

"Socialist construction" is safeguarded by a section on economic crimes. The chief of these, sabotage, consists of harming the property of the nation or of cooperatives with intent to hamper their work. The penalty is 10 to 25 years in prison ordinarily, life imprisonment or death in case of any aggravating circumstance.

Sentences of one to five years may be imposed for forming private monopolies or plotting against nationalization.

Anybody who "fails to fulfil the duties of his occupation" may be imprisoned for up to a year.

Prison terms of from one to five years are provided for anyone who "publicly incites to aggressive war" or threatens force against any group of citizens because of nationality, race or religion.

Drunkenness as a Crime

In some countries, a criminal may help himself in court by pleading that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing at the time of his offence. In Czechoslovakia, it is the other way around.

Spying likewise is punishable by between 10 years and life in ordinary cases and by execution whenever there is an aggravating circumstance.

A murderer may get off with a lighter sentence than

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.

Miss F. L. MERSKY, B.A. will speak on

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN ISRAEL

English speaking friends welcome.

Contributed to the art of comedy. Benny, for example, has achieved in Radio what Chaplin and Lloyd did on the silent screen.

"And talking pictures have produced some great comics whom the vast public might never have enjoyed if they had to see them only on the stage. W. C. Fields and Groucho Marx are notable examples.

"But don't get me wrong. I don't claim slapstick is dead. People still like it, but in smaller doses than in the past. This is just a different era in comedy," Hope concluded.

H. HEFFERNAN

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE — HAIFA Haifa Hamizrahi 24 Hermon Street

Winston Churchill's War Memoirs

FIRST MEETING WITH MARSHAL STALIN

LAST on the night of August 10, 1942, after a dinner of noisettes at the genial Cairo Embassy, we started for Moscow. My party, which filled three planes, now included the C.I.G.A., Gen. Wavell, who spoke Russian, Air Marshal Tedder, and Sir Alexander, Cawgan, Averell Harriman and I travelled together. Sir Reader Bullard, his Majesty's Minister in Tehran, met me on the Tehran airfield about 8.30 a.m. In the afternoon in the garden of the British Legation there was a long conference with Averell Harriman and various high British and American railway authorities, and it was decided that the United States should take over the whole Trans-Persian railway from the Gulf to the Caspian. This railway, newly completed by a British firm, was a remarkable engineering achievement. There were 300 major bridges on its track through the mountain gorges.

At 6.30 next morning, August 12, we started. Two Russian officers were now in the plane, and the Soviet Government assumed responsibility for our course and safe arrival. I noticed that we were flying alone, and a wireless message explained that our second plane, with the O.I.G.S., Wavell, Cadogan and others, had had to turn back over Tehran because of engine trouble.

I pondered on my mission to this sullen, sinister Bolshevik State I had once tried so hard to strangle at its birth, and which, until Hitler appeared, I had regarded as the mortal foe of civilised freedom. What was it my duty to say to them now? Gen. Wavell, who had literary inclinations, had summed it all up in a poem which he had shown me the night before. There were several verses, and the last line of each was, "No Second Front in 1942."

It was like carrying a large lump of ice to the North Pole. Still, I was sure it was my command.



I was conducted through a spacious reception room to a bedroom and bathroom of almost equal size. Blazing, almost dazzling, electric lights displayed the spotless cleanliness. The hot and cold water gushed. I longed for a hot bath after the length and heat of the journey. All was instantly prepared.

After all necessary immersions and ablutions we were regaled in the dining-room with every form of choice food and liquor, including, of course, caviare and vodka, but with many other dishes and wines from France and Germany far beyond our mood or consuming powers. Besides, we had but little time before starting for Moscow. I had told Molotov that I should be ready to see Stalin that night, and he proposed seven o'clock.

I reached the Kremlin, and met for the first time the great Revolutionary Chief and profound Russian statesman, who also acted as our host and was a model of courtesy and attention. A number of veteran servants in white jackets and beaming smiles waited on every wish or movement of the guests. A long table in the dining-room and various sideboards were laden with every delicacy and sumptuous that supreme power can command.

not feed themselves able to undertake a major operation in September, which was the latest month in which the weather was to be counted upon. But, as M. Stalin knew, they were preparing for a very great operation in 1943.

For this purpose the American troops were now scheduled to reach the United Kingdom at their point of assembly in the spring of 1943, making an expeditionary force of 27 divisions, to which the British Government were prepared to add 21 divisions. Nearly half of this force would be armoured.

I told Stalin that I was well aware that this plan offered no help to Russia in 1942, but thought it possible that when

the 1943 ping was ready it might well be that the Germans would have a stronger army in the West than they now had. At this point Stalin's face crumpled up into a frown, but he did not interrupt.

I then said I had good reasons against an attack on the French coast in 1942. We had only enough landing-craft for an assault landing on a fortified coast —

— enough to throw ashore six divisions and maintain them. If it were successful, more divisions might be sent, but the

limiting factor

was now landing-craft, which were now being built in very large numbers in the United Kingdom and especially in the United States. For one division which could be carried this year it would be possible next year to carry eight or 10 times as many...

Stalin, whose gumminess had by now much increased, said that, as he understood it, we were unable to create a second front with any large force and unwilling even to land six divisions. I said that this was so. We could land six divisions, but the landing of them would be more harmful than helpful, for it would greatly injure the big operation planned for next year. War was war, but not folly, and it would be folly to invite a disaster which would help nobody.

I said I feared the news I brought was not good, now. If by throwing in 150,000 to 200,000 men we could render him aid by drawing away from the Russian front appreciable German forces, we would not shrink from this course on the grounds of loss. But if it drew no men away

I then unfolded a map of Southern Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa. What was "A Second Front"? Was it only a landing on a fortified coast opposite England?

Or could it take the form of some other great enterprise which might be useful to the common cause? I thought it better to bring him southward by steps. If, for instance, we could hold the enemy in the Pas de Calais by our concentration in Britain, and then attack elsewhere — for instance, in the Loire, the Gironde, or alternatively the Scheldt — this was full of promise. There indeed was a general picture of next year's big operation.

Stalin feared that it was not practicable. I said that it would indeed be difficult to land in men, but that we should have to persevere and try. We then passed on to the bombing of Germany, which gave general satisfaction. M. Stalin emphasized the importance of striking at the morale of the German population. He said he attached the greatest importance to bombing, and that he knew our raids were having a tremendous effect in Germany.

Next instalment on Monday! Exclusive rights in Israel owned by The Jerusalem Post and "Maariv."

Photo by Schlesinger

U.S. Taxpayers Keep Congress in Comfort

By G. Milton Kelly

WASHINGTON. (AP) — Many of the newly elected U.S. Senators and Representatives will be amazed to discover all the extras to go along with their \$12,500 a year official wages. Some unofficial estimates say these extras could bring a member's Congressional income to the equivalent of \$75,000 a year or more, if he took full advantage of them — and that some do. The \$75,000 figure includes an estimate of the cash value of various free facilities and services. Congress keeps no single, official audited account against which to check the estimates.

American taxpayers keep a staff of barbers right in the Capitol to make sure their Senators are well shaved and shorn. In addition, each lawmaker gets free combs and brushes, soap and towels to keep him looking spruce and scrubbed, be he Senator or Representative.

Turkish Baths After a hard day's work, the well-barbered Senator can relax with a free Turkish bath, massage and swim, without even leaving the Capitol, and in his air-conditioned office suite he can sit free mineral water if he does not like the variety that comes out of the tap. House members have their comforts, too, but no free mineral water or Turkish baths.

Hard cash benefits are numerous. Both House and Senate members get a tax-free expense allowance of \$2,500 a year. Each Senator gets an additional \$600 a year to help him maintain an office in his home state. House members do not get that, but many of them "wangle" free office space in their home town's Federal Buildings "instead."

The law provides \$25,400 to \$42,920 a year for each Senator toward the cost of maintaining a staff of advisers and clerks. The total depends on the population of his State. House Members get only a flat \$12,500 a year for office staff.

Each Senator and Representative is assigned an air-

conditioned office suite. The government furnishes and carpets it, provides typewriters, addressing machines, stenographers and other equipment, puts helpful reference volumes on the book shelves and pays the light, water, heat and air-conditioning bills.

In the Senate, there are some other aids to members granted by law:

An allowance of \$800 a year to buy stationery and the right to draw more paper and envelopes free from committees on which the member serves.

For long distance telephone calls made outside the Capitol, \$450 a year.

Free long distance telephone service through the Capitol switchboard, up to 50 calls a month totalling not more than 250 minutes.

Postage for official mail.

Privileges to charge to the government all telegrams relating to official business.

A flat 20 cents a mile to travel to and from each regular session of Congress.

Additional per diem allowances for trips outside Washington on official business.

On the House side, each member is allowed a maximum of \$500 to cover a year's telephone and telegraph costs. Most other benefits are about the same, but the House claims its gymnasium is better than the Senate's.

Own Electric Railway

Senators, however, can ride from their offices to the Capitol and back in underground electric cars. House members have to walk.

Both sides have a pension plan, on which a member can retire after six years. A medical staff looks after the health of both House and Senate members, and also treats emergency cases among visitors to the Capitol.

Most Congressmen contend all this is less golden than it seems. They point out that getting elected to the job costs money and that the costs of entertaining constituents and other items involved in keeping the job run high.

acts. They didn't get much because none of the early door birds had much money to spare. One particular "busker" was my favourite. He modelled faces in clay on a trestle arrangement. He would knead out Chamberlain who had just been to see Hitler in Munich and was a national hero then. He would do a film star or two. Then he would finish up with a bust of Shakespeare, step back and announce with a bow: "Ladies and Gentlemen — the Immortal Bard." Then he would take off his cap and "work the queue." Not all of it, though. When he had a shilling he would take his place in the "early door's queue" with the rest and wait to mount the stairs.

Conns Before the war, for all the Old Vic has always been a great place for characters. Its founder was herself an extraordinary person. She was Emma Conns, and Lillian Baylis, who took over from her when she died, which still exists — Morley College. In 1910 her niece Lillian Baylis joined her and by the time Miss Conns died two years later, had taken over.

Lillian Baylis it was who introduced Shakespeare to Lambeth and the New Cut. She always had a mind of her own and had a strange dislike of films. On Monday nights around the year 1913 she had started showing silent films. She didn't like them and told the distributors so. She called them "junk." She looked around and suddenly decided that Metropole her customers should enjoy Shakespeare. And the customers liked it. From those Monday night shows grew up the Sadiers Wells Opera Company and the Vic-Wells

Ballet which is now the rage of America from New York to San Francisco. Lillian Baylis saw her dream come true. Some called her tight-lipped. Some called her a tyrant. I myself know that all her casts were afraid of her high-pitched voice and her lumbering manner. And so was I whenever I went to interview her — which was often.

Gielgud YOUNG actors fought for walking-on parts at the Vic and thought it a great honour to appear there. Looking over my diaries I find that I saw Sybil Thorndike there on at least eleven occasions. I saw Gielgud, Edith Evans, Peggy Ashcroft, Ralph Richardson, Harcourt Williams, Felix Aylmer and Maurice Evans there at least three times each.

Every month too, there was opera although it was always a little shabby — and badly staged because there was little time for rehearsals. And during the ballet season — Ninette de Valois, Markova and that now famous Irishman who calls himself Anton Dolin, although his brogue is thick and all his friends call him Pat.

Festival DURING the war, as I have mentioned, the "Vic" lost its home. It went into the provinces and then in 1944 came back to the West End. But it was never the same. The prices were too high for Shakespeare lovers. Misses Conns and Baylis must have spun in their graves. The audiences too were not as enthusiastic. But now the Old Vic has been rebuilt. Its walls are crimson and the seats in the gallery are to be a little softer than they were before the war. It has a wonderful programme lined up for 1951 — Festival Year.

Photo by Schlesinger

Time on my Hands...

Photo by Schlesinger

BRILLIANT DIRECTOR TO SURVEY ISRAEL FACILITIES DENVER'S JEWISH HOSPITAL FIGHTS T.B.

By Chai Ataron

FIFTY and sixty years ago the United States was facing similar health problems to those besetting Israel today. Immigrants arrived in their thousands, many coming from underprivileged countries and classes, and bringing with them the "white plague," tuberculosis. There was not, at that time, any public health service or other agency to take care of them, and they flocked in their thousands into the mountains of Colorado in the hope that their dry and rarefied air would do for them what the Swiss mountain air was supposed to do for those who could afford it. Thus Denver—still surrounded by Indian tribes still echoing to the shots and deeds of Buffalo Bill, getting populous and rich quickly in the aftermath of the gold rush to its mining properties—began also a sort of American Davos.

Among the health-seeking unemployed and unemployable swamping the city were also a great number of Jews. They found in Denver a small Jewish community whose members had immigrated from Germany and done very well for themselves. They disliked the idea of destitute Jews creating "a problem" in Denver and Colorado. Having made their fortunes, they were in the process of establishing social status by their sense of civic responsibility.

Thus a group of them decided to establish a hospital for tuberculosis, firstly to take destitute and sick Jews off the streets, but also to help other sufferers from the disease, irrespective of race or faith. They called their undertaking the "National Jewish Hospital," not as an indication of any national Jewish spirit which was entirely foreign to them—and is foreign to most of their heirs to this day—the word "national" in American usage just denotes an all-American institution.

As the motto for their hospital they chose: "None who enters, none enters who can pay." This motto is still engraved over the portal of the



Dr. Allan Hurst (right) watches two doctors from Israel, Dr. Epstein (standing) and Dr. Davidson (holding menorah), explain the Hanukkah festival to a visitor to the Denver Hospital

hospital's new building.

From those beginnings it has grown into a world famous institution. Today, it has 250 beds (to be doubled during the next few years), a research department and a yearly budget of three million dollars. Seventy per cent of its patients are non-Jewish. They come from almost all states of the Union and from many countries far away—as far away indeed as China and Israel. It has grown from a national into an international institution to which the United Nations Health Organization is sending doctors for study from all over the world.

Though B'nai B'rith has assumed much of the burden, at the head of the hospital's administration are still standing members of the Antfenger and Schlesinger families who were prominent among the original founders; they are still informed by the spirit of their fathers, both in its limitations and its largesse.

Throughout the years, they have succeeded in enlisting the services of outstanding medical directors who made the hospital into the great institution it has become. In their choice of men they often displayed great foresight and have been, at least one occasion, rather more unconven-

tional than might have been expected. A few years ago they called to the coveted post a young New York doctor who, at that time, was employed in the health service of New York City. The man was Dr. Allan Hurst, unknown at the time outside the small circle of specialists where he was considered a man of brilliant promise. Under his leadership, the National Jewish Hospital at Denver—*to give it its full name*—has become a world institution, and the name of Dr. Allan Hurst is renowned today throughout the scientific world.

It was he who won the services of a great non-Jewish chest surgeon, Dr. Graw, for his hospital. It was under his direction that the "National Jewish" became one of the first hospitals where chest surgery was performed under total anaesthesia while in most countries of Europe and here it is still mostly done with local anaesthesia only. His method eliminates a great and dangerous strain on patients undergoing a chest operation, lasting from two to anything up to five hours. It was under Dr. Hurst's aegis that in Denver one of the first successful experiments was made to achieve surgical collapse of a diseased lung not by means of a thoracoplasty (the removal of ribs), but by the inserting of some synthetic material which will exercise the desired pressure on the lung. Results not having been satisfactory in all cases, the search for more suitable materials continues and is spurred

on by the work of an American lecturer had quoted. A young energetic American leader and the oldest medical wisdom of Europe still available... that is the kind of team in Denver.

On his recent journey to the United States on the invitation of the American government, Mr. Eliezer Peri, Vice Mayor of Tel Aviv and Director of the Kupat Holim, visited Denver and, on behalf of the Kupat Holim, invited Dr. Hurst to Israel to survey the tuberculosis facilities here.

His advice is sorely needed,

both in medical matters and in questions of hospital administration for T.B. cases.

Dr. Hurst will be greeted here this week not only by his colleagues, but also by a number of people who were fortunate enough to come under his care and who have come to know him as a good Jew, devoted to Israel, a genuine humanitarian, and as a great doctor.

This time locusts will be fought with chemical warfare. Aircraft, agricultural machinery, and various types of vehicles will dust and spray affected areas with poisons, already prepared. Stomach

Israel Prepared For 'Biblical' Plague

By Ruth Calz

And the Lord turned a poison will kill off the small locusts; contact poison, the which took away the locusts and cast them into the Red Sea....

Locusts descend at dusk, when the sun sinks. They can be wiped out either in the air, or as soon as they have settled on the ground. To catch them in the air is difficult, as tremendous speed is

needed. Locusts are a poison.

SONGS OF YESTERDAY

By Alexander M. Dushkin

ELIAKUM ZUNSER — POST OF HIS PEOPLE. By Sol Liptzin. International House, New York. \$2.50. 128.

This book is the story of a Jewish troubadour, who through the intimate influence of creative folk song, helped to shape the personality of our generation. For a long time to come, scholars, historians and psychologists will attempt to analyse and explain the factors that gave our generation the zekhut to be "the First Generation of the Redemption." The reasons given will be many—social, economic, political, psychological. But surely one of the factors to be taken into consideration will be the kind of songs on which our generation was brought up. For Zionism, like other great movements, was founded not alone on the cold forceful logic of our situation; it was also nurtured by deep sentiment which sought expression in religion on the one hand, and in folk song on the other. Those who made the folk songs which we sang, provided the warm sunshine which was essential for the growth of our movement. Hatikva, like the Marseillaise, is the illustrious example of a song which inspired great action; but there were many humbler examples in the repertoire of our national bards. Among them was the songs of Eliakum Zunser.

Popular Tunes

In my boyhood, Eliakum Zunser was a name to conjure with in our household. My father knew many of his songs, and the family would sing them lustily around the table, on the Sabbath and on every other possible occasion. We sang them with the same fervour as we sang the Zionist favourites of the early nationalist mussikim, and with the same devotion as we sang our ritual *Zemirot*. Many of our generation remember with nostalgic gratitude Zunser's songs, like *Die Blum* (translated into Hebrew); or *Die Soske*, the lilting song of the pioneering plough of our first settlers (*Im der Soske liegt der mazal broche*); or *Shalom Zion*, confidently announcing the Return (*Vas seh ich durch die Shothen, sei filen sic die Tolben*). These songs were less lugubrious and less bombastic than the Hebrew *Zionides* of those days, such as *Al Tal n'el Mator*, *Oy vey*, *Oy vey Ani*, *Mo'et Nafati* and other favourites. There was a more genuine folksy ring to Zunser's songs, which helped us to perceive and evaluate the emptiness and the drabness of Jewish life in the Diaspora; such songs as *Der Paster*.

Verse and Vision

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF ISAAC ROSENBERG. Edited by Gordon Bottomley & Denys Harding. With a Foreword by Siegfried Sassoon. Schocken Books, New York. \$2.50.**SPIRIT OF ISRAEL AND OTHER POEMS.** By Hyman Edelstein. Ryerson Press, Toronto. \$2.50.

There are interesting parallels between Isaac Rosenberg and Samuel Greenberg, an American poet whose works, like those of the Englishman, have enjoyed a belated, posthumous recognition. In both there was a search for the ineffable One and a feeling of strangeness, almost as if they were writing in (or straining after) a foreign tongue. They shared also a modern variety of the Jewish mystique (Greenberg got his from Emerson's Transcendentalism) which made them most at home in that neo-Romantic vein, so characteristic of the Georgians, which is being revived in England today.

Rosenberg, born in 1893, began with the usual adolescent initiations (Browning, Swinburne, Shelley, Blake, Moore, and others), and his diction never fully escaped an ornate falsity which could lead him to write "Shall I turn me to this tavern? And so rest me from the 'strifings'?" (when he meant: "Shall I have a drink and get out of this heat?"). However, before he was killed in France in 1918, he had begun to achieve a vision and rhetoric of his own:

Caught still as Absalom,
Surely the air hangs
From the sunless clouds—
boughs,

Like a hair of Absalom.
Caught and hanging still.
"God" was often on Rosenberg's lips ("I saw the face of God today") and his Jewishness found expression in many poems, especially an interesting "Moses" play in which he identified himself with the stammering prophet. Fragments of an uncompleted "Unicorn" play are concerned with *Sagat* and *Lilith*.

Noteworthy also are his "Trench Poems, 1916-1918" ("Break of Day in the Trenches" is often quoted), which placed him in the modest, but illustrious, company of Rupert Brooke and Wilfred Owen. Though he rarely achieved poetic com-

pleteness, many of his lines sing with a fierce intensity, "as if out of a madman's piteous craving for a monstrous balked perfection."

Mr. Edelstein, an Irish Zionist, now living in Canada, is a fine classical scholar. His attempts to express the "Spirit of Israel" are a mish-mash of archaisms ("Reb Moishe fondling, / And lovingly ekes the 'Nigun' . . .") and often trite in their sentimentality, but he occasionally reveals a nest gift for epigram. Of course he is wrong when he cries: "The Dream alone is Truth!" Or is it that he does not find enough truth in his dreams?

SH. J. KAHN

ALLEGORIES FOR THE YOUNG
HENRICH HINNOVAT. By Mor Perber. Illustrations by Eliezer Herman Atias. Tel Aviv. pp.62. "Prince Hinnovat," the first in a series of books for young people issued by the Atias Publishing House, contains three stories. All of them are entertaining, simple and written in a style easily understood by ten-year-olds, though the young readers can hardly be expected to appreciate the subtlety behind the stories.

HANDBOOK FOR BOTANY STUDENTS
PHARAHIM B'TOLDOF RAYZOV. (Tutor of the Botany Department of Plant Research.) By David Rabinowitz, assisted by Dov Gotsit. Illustrated by Dina Fuerstenberg. Am Oved, Tel Aviv. pp.62.

Here is an excellent handbook for students who are interested in the story and development of plants—both cultivated and wild. It deals with the composition of the parts of various plants and gives instructions in classification as well as guidance for seed-testing in this absorbing field. The drawings accompanying the text are very cleverly executed. It would have been an advantage had some blank space been reserved where students could note their observations and queries. The paper shortage, of course, may have precluded this improvement.

HEBREW BOOKS
Maimonides, *Agudat Tora*, Ed. Dr. Goldschmidt. Hebrew Library Union of America. New York. \$1.50. Tel Aviv. Vol. II. Am Oved. Tel Aviv.

Beitdin, *Ha-Elektronom*. Maimonides, *Yerushat ve-Darkot Avot*. Tel Aviv.

Zohar, *Ha-Hof Ha-Nihiyah*. Maimonides, *Ha-Halachot*. Tel Aviv.

Avot, *Le-Toddot Dan Na'arot*. Maimonides, *Yerushat ve-Darkot Avot*. Tel Aviv.

Granatstein, *Y. Ich hab gewollt leben*. Jewish Pen-Club-Serata. Paris (French).

density of New York in 1913. He had personal experience with the Czar's kidnappers who carried off Jewish children to be Nikolai's soldiers; he lived through the pogroms following the terrible denouement of 1881; his life touched on the frustrated involvement of Jews in the early revolutionary efforts; he kept company with and sang for the *Bozhe Zion*. In his personal life there were moments of great drama and adventure. As poet-preacher he went through several stages of development. At first he was the *Mashil* urging his people to cast off mediævalism; then he became the prophet of doom, warning his people against too hasty enlightenment and Russian nationalism; lastly when his forebodings were realized, he concentrated on directing their hopes to Zion, as the first and the final haven for Jews. Most of this he achieved through the homely, popular but "unorthodox" medium, to all corners of the Yiddish speaking world. The melodies suited the songs and touched responsive chords in the deep needs and pent-up moods of our people.

Zunser was entertainer, poet and preacher in one. He used Yiddish because it was his natural creative medium, the evident channel of communication with his audience. He used it proudly in the days when Yiddish was most associated with *Teffach Hamash* and with *Yiddeles*. But he used it for recreating what was genuinely Hebrew, both in the national memory of our people and in its future hopes. As an example, I remember reading, when a boy, his now outmoded, naive drama *Makivat Yosef*, and to this day I am grateful for the sentiment he evoked for Joseph in the pit, and for the thrill he gave me in visioning Joseph the ruling Prince. Zunser fitted that beautiful Bible story to my moods and spiritual needs as a young American Jew—dejected by Jewish tragedy—wistful for Jewish glory. And what he did for me, he did for my generation of Yiddish speaking Jews.

Adventurous Life

But aside from the singer and his songs, Zunser's life also makes fascinating reading. He lived through 77 years of the great era of transition—from the Czarist mediævalism of classic Vilna in 1836 to the shrieking mo-

reurs of the *Yiddish* of 1913. His biographer, Sol Liptzin, has rendered a noteworthy service to our generation in presenting this exceedingly well-written story of a great Jewish troubadour. Three shortcomings mar for us the excellence of the book. It was written for American yuppies—non-Jewish and Jewish; and it is therefore, at times, too elementary and too naive in explaining Jewish ideas, events and folkways. Then, too, it does not contain the words of Zunser's songs, the inclusion of which would have enhanced greatly the joy of reading the book. Lastly, the biographer (professor of German and Yiddish at the City College of New York), seems to be far less steeped than was the Bard himself in the Zionist tradition, with consequent deflections in interpretation, particularly in the American chapters. But these faults do not detract from the outstanding values of the book, as historic biography and as source of insight into the forces that made our generation worthy of its great destiny.

The book should be read by Israeli readers. Some day it should be rendered into Hebrew, through translation or digest. It is a debt we owe to Eliakum Zunser.

Publications Received

Contemporary Verse. Penguin Books, London. **Key Poets.** Four Publications, London. **Camden.** **Forgotten Poets.** Carpenter, M. **Gentle Exercises.** — Cooke, D. **Flame For Our Time.** — Snith, D. **The Companion.** The Companion, the Care, the Beaching, J. Aspects of Love. — Sitwell, E. **Poor Men's Music.** — Barker, G. **True Confessions.** — Barker, G. **Barber.** — Woodward, J. **Twins' Wedding.** — Lindsay, J. **Three Letters to Nikolai Tikhonov.** — A. **Workers Human.** — Faber & Faber, London. **Young Poets.** New Writing, No. 50. London.

South African Jews in World War II. South African Jewish Board of Deputies. **Chomsky, A.** *La Condition Juive* et *L'Esprit Marocain*. Presses Du Livre Francais. Paris.

Ward, A.C. *Bernard Shaw.* Longman's, Green, London.

Troedman, H. & Levy, V. *Seed of Troy.* Secker & Warburg, London.

Massachusetts, A. *The Catholic Church Against the Twentieth Century.* Watts & Co., London.

Hebrew Books
Maimonides, *Agudat Tora*, Ed. Dr. Goldschmidt. Hebrew Library Union of America. New York.

Brenner, J.M. *Ketavim, Vol. II.* Am Oved. Tel Aviv.

Beitdin, *Ha-Elektronom*. Maimonides, *Yerushat ve-Darkot Avot*. Tel Aviv.

Zohar, *Ha-Hof Ha-Nihiyah*. Maimonides, *Ha-Halachot*. Tel Aviv.

Avot, *Le-Toddot Dan Na'arot*. Maimonides, *Yerushat ve-Darkot Avot*. Tel Aviv.

Granatstein, *Y. Ich hab gewollt leben*. Jewish Pen-Club-Serata. Paris (French).



Woodcut by Jacob Pines: Head of a Young Man

Nobel Prize Winners

This year's Nobel Prize for literature was awarded to Bertrand Russell and William Faulkner.

The third Earl Bertrand Arthur William Russell, the eminent British philosopher, educationist and mathematician, was born in 1872. A graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, he was a fellow of that College between 1895 and 1944. A forthright speaker and thinker, Bertrand Russell was imprisoned for his pacifist propaganda; he could not find a school in England which conformed with his own educational ideas, so he educated his two children himself. He was appointed lecturer in Mathematics in New York City College, but the appointment was subsequently revoked. He was a Professor of Philosophy at the Barnes Foundation from 1940-43. Bertrand Russell's major works include "Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy" (1919), "On Edu-

cation" (1928), "What War to Peace?" (1936), and "A History of Western Philosophy" (1945).

William Faulkner (1897-1962) was a novelist, short story writer and poet. He was born in New Albany in 1897. He served during the 1914-18 war with the British Royal Flying Corps. William Faulkner's powerful novels have an international reputation and he is the forerunner of a school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).

William Faulkner

school of American writers from the South. From 1919-21, Faulkner studied at the University of Mississippi. His works include "The Sound and the Fury" (1929), "Sanctuary" (1932), "Green Bough" (poems 1933), "The Vanquished" (1938), "The Hamnet" (1940), "Go Down Moses" (1942).